INTRODUCTION TO 'OCCULT CHEMISTRY'

The Amazing Phenomenon of Extra-Sensory Perception of Nuclear Structure and Subatomic Particles

DR M. SRINIVASAN

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ANNIE BESANT WITH C.W.LEADBEATER

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INTRODUCTION TO 'OCCULT CHEMISTRY'

Background

How would you react if someone were to tell you that he has come across compelling evidence which seems to indicate that some 'clairvoyants' possessing remarkable psychic abilities (or 'siddhi-s') have apparently 'directly observed' and documented in great detail the nuclear structure of all the 92 naturally occurring elements down to the 'quark' and even 'sub-quark' level; and that they have also observed, using their extraordinary mental faculties, the existence of isotopes of several elements much before the 'official' scientific discovery of isotopes by Aston in 1912 using his newly invented instrument, the mass spectrograph. To top it all you are told that all this was accomplished over a century ago!

Chances are that most readers and certainly anyone claiming to be a 'down-to-earth rationalist' would dismiss all this as complete nonsense. Perhaps we

should listen to the whole story before passing strong judgements!

This is the extraordinary saga of the clairvoyant investigations of the structure of atoms and subatomic particles carried out by the two eminent theosophists, Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater, around the turn of the nineteenth century. Besant and Leadbeater possessed remarkable clairvoyant powers and were persuaded by A. P. Sinnett, a close friend, to employ their psychic powers to try and find out if there existed an ultimate constituent particle or atomic building block of which all matter is composed. This quest, which began in August 1895, was pursued by them on and off for almost 40 years, right until Besant's demise in 1933. Employing their remarkable psychic faculties, the two theosophists embarked on an ambitious programme of investigating and documenting in detail the structure of the atoms of all the elements of the periodic table, besides several crystals, chemical compounds and complex molecules.

Besant and Leadbeater arrived in India during the last years of the nineteenth century and took up residence in the sprawling estate of the headquarters of the Theosophical Society at Adyar, a suburb of Chennai. Between them, these two theosophists have

written hundreds of books on a variety of esoteric and spiritual topics such as *The Ancient Wisdom*, *The Life After Death*, *Astral Plane*, *Reincarnation* and so on. Some readers may also be aware of how Besant and Leadbeater 'discovered' the renowned philosopher J. Krishnamurti when he was barely 12 years old, being impressed by the 'brilliant aura' around him and predicting that this boy would grow up to be a world teacher. Annie Besant was also deeply involved in the freedom movement in India and was in fact elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1917.

Their first clairvoyant studies were directed towards the common gases of hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen and a report on this was published in the November 1895 issue of *Lucifer*, the journal of the Theosophical Society in London. In 1908, the work done over the previous dozen years was compiled, edited and published in the form of a book entitled *Occult Chemistry*. The second edition of *Occult Chemistry* was brought out in London in 1919 while the third, revised and enlarged edition (400 pages, 230 illustrations), edited by C. Jinarājadāsa,[1] appeared in 1951. Jinarājadāsa, an MA from Cambridge University was associated with Besant and Leadbeater from the very inception of Occult Chemistry studies. He was responsible for taking

down notes and preparing sketches as and when Besant or Leadbeater described their observations during the psychic sessions. (Remember there were no tape recorders in those days.) The famous English chemist, Sir William Crookes, who invented the cathode ray tube which forms the heart of today's television set and who was himself also a theosophist, provided Besant and Leadbeater with pure samples of several of the uncommon elements.

Method of Investigation Used

The method of investigation adopted by Besant and Leadbeater is possibly familiar to Indian readers acquainted with yogic tradition. In Aphorism 3.26 of the *Yoga Sutra-s* of Patanjali, reference is made to the siddhi known as 'Anima' which states that a yogi can attain through in-depth training and practice the 'ability to acquire knowledge of the small, the hidden or the distant by directing the light of super-physical faculty'. He can apparently exercise this siddhi (referred to in Occult Chemistry literature as 'micro-psi') while in an altered state of consciousness in which he experiences visual images of objects too small for human sight to discern. Besant and Leadbeater have stated that 'micro-psi' can be induced or terminated at will by the trained observer,

who can with practice, also alter their power of magnification.

Main Observations

Besant and Leadbeater observed that different specimens of the same element were composed of identical microscopic objects which they named as 'Micro Physical Atoms' or MPAs. They presumed that MPAs were atoms of the particular element under study, in their normal state, undisturbed by the act of random selection and psycho-kinetic (PK) perturbation. (We will see later that according to Phillips' analysis this assumption was incorrect.)

The MPAs of elements as they appeared to them during micro-psi visualization, comprised of symmetrically arranged groups of particles or 'points of light', bound together in such rapid, complex, orbital motion that they presented initially only a blurred unfocussed image. But with practice and using a 'special form of will-power' they could slow down the motion of the atoms sufficiently to observe the details. Throughout the investigations Leadbeater specialized in the study of the geometrical arrangement of the constituents of the MPAs and in identifying and counting their number while Annie Besant examined the configuration of the 'lines of

force' linking and holding together groups of particles. These investigators could tune the magnifying power of their micro-psi vision over a wide range and thereby resolve the images of particles into clusters of 'points of light', each of which were discerned to be discrete three-dimensional objects. As the structure and configuration of each of these 'ultimate objects' were identical, independent of the element under study, they surmised that these were the fundamental building blocks of all matter, and called them as 'Ultimate Physical Atoms' or UPAs.

One of the central and crucial observations made by Besant and Leadbeater was that a hydrogen atom was composed of 18 'Ultimate Physical Atoms' (UPAs). Likewise they reported that the atoms of other elements also comprised identical types of UPAs whose numbers increased in multiples of 18. Note that much of all this was done well before Rutherford's discovery of the atomic nucleus in 1911, in other words years before the dawn of the 'nuclear era'!

At this point it is worth distinguishing between MPAs and UPAs: Besant and Leadbeater presumably identified MPAs with what physicists now refer to as the 'nucleus' of the atom, although in 1895 when they

first commenced their investigations Rutherford had not yet discovered the atomic nucleus. Thus there are as many MPAs as there are elements. UPAs on the other hand are the sub-nuclear particles of which all nuclear matter is made. As observed by Besant and Leadbeater, there is essentially only one type of UPA, but this occurs either as a positive (or 'male') version or a negative (or 'female') version, which are mirror images of each other.

The clairvoyant investigators found that the MPAs of different elements had different shapes. Interestingly, barring a few exceptions, the shape of an MPA was correlated with the position of the element in the 'periodic table' of elements. Thus the MPAs of all elements belonging to a particular group of the periodic table and consequently possessing similar chemical properties have similar shapes. The seven shapes into which the MPAs were categorized are referred to by them as: 'spike', 'dumb-bell', 'tetrahedron', 'cube', 'octahedron', 'bars' and 'star'. The geometrical symmetry of the MPAs simplified Leadbeater's task of counting the number of UPAs in an MPA, considering that the heavier elements had several thousands of UPAs in their MPAs. By 1908 when the first edition of *Occult Chemistry* was published, Besant and Leadbeater had examined

nearly 60 elements and altogether by the end of their monumental research work spanning 38 years, they had recorded for posterity the details of 111 MPAs.

As mentioned earlier, a striking feature of their observations was that the number of UPAs increased approximately in multiples of 18 as the atomic weight of the element increased. By the turn of the nineteenth century, science had progressed adequately enough that the atomic weights of most of the elements of the periodic table had been determined on a scale normalized to unity for hydrogen. When Besant and Leadbeater noticed that for several elements the number of UPAs in an MPA was an integral multiple of 18, they divided the number of UPAs counted by 18 to obtain an estimate of the 'micro-psi atomic weight' of the elements. Their book, *Occult Chemistry*, compares the micro-psi atomic weight so obtained (specified to the second decimal place) with the scientific atomic weight of each of the 92 elements and points out the remarkable agreement between the two. The Table shown on pages10 and 11 is an extract from their consolidated table of results.

From the observed shapes of the MPAs and the deduced micro-psi atomic weights, these investigators were able to place the element under study properly in the periodic table of elements. In most

cases when the identity of the element was known to them already, the above method confirmed that their observations were accurate. In a few cases however, the elements they investigated were not listed in the periodic table and in fact there were unfilled gaps in the table in the relevant locations. Thus these clairvoyant researchers accidentally discovered five elements which were unknown to science at the time of their work. These elements which have since been identified by science are: Promethium ('Illenium'), Astatine ('Element No. 85'), Francium ('Element No. 87'), Protoactinium ('Element No. 91') and Technitium ('Masurium'). The names in brackets are the names assigned by Besant and Leadbeater in their original publication.

It is thus obvious that these clairvoyants were surprisingly accurate in their estimates of atomic weights and the proper placement of the element studied in the periodic chart.

Discovery of Isotopes

Besant and Leadbeater studied the atoms of elements systematically in increasing order of atomic weight starting from Hydrogen. When they reached Neon (element No. 10) they were puzzled to observe that there were two varieties of Neon MPAs having

Atomic No.	Element	Symbol	No. of UPAs	Micro-psi Atomic Weight	Scientific Atomic Weight	External Form
1	Hydrogen	H	18	1.00	1.00	Ovoid
	Adyarium	Ad	36	2.00	-	Ovoid
	Occultum	Oc	31	3.00	-	Ovoid
2	Helium	He	72	4.00	3.97	Star
3	Lithium	Li	127	7.06	6.89	Spike
4	Beryllium	Be	164	9.11	8.94	Tetrahedron
5	Boron	B	200	11.11	10.73	Cube
6	Carbon	C	216	12.00	11.91	Octohedron
7	Nitrogen	N	261	14.50	13.90	Ovoid
8	Oxygen	O	290	16.11	15.87	Ovoid
9	Fluorine	F	340	18.88	18.85	Spike
10	Neon	Ne	360	20.00	20.02	Star
	Meta-Neon	mNe	402	22.33	-	Star
11	Sodium	Na	418	23.22	22.81	Dumb-bell

Atomic No.	Element	Symbol	No. of UPAs	Micro-psi Atomic Weight	Scientific Atomic Weight	External Form
80	Mercury A Mercury B	Hg -	3576 3600	198.66 200.00	199.1 -	Tetrahedron Tetrahedron
81	Thallium	Tl	3678	201.33	202.8	Cube
82	Lead	Pb	3727	207.06	205.6	Octohedron
83	Bismuth	Bi	3753	208.50	207.6	Cube
84	Polonium	Po	3789	210.50	208.3	Tetrahedron
85	Astatine	At	3978	221.00	208.3	Dumb-bell
86	Radon Meta-Radon	Rn -	3990 4032	221.66 224.00	220.2 -	Star Star
87	Francium	Fr	4006	222.55	221.2	Spikes
88	Radium	Ra	4087	227.06	224.3	Tetrahedron
89	Actinium	Ac	4140	230.00	225.2	Cube
90	Thorium	Th	4187	232.61	230.3	Octohedron
91	Proto-actinium	Pa	4227	234.83	229.2	Cube
92	Uranium	U	4267	237.06	236.0	Tetrahedron

different numbers of UPAs each, namely 360 and 402. They called these as 'Neon' and 'Meta-Neon' and recorded their micro-psi atomic weights as 20.00 and 22.33 by dividing the number of UPAs in the MPA by 18. Similar characteristics were noted in the MPAs of Argon, Krypton, Xenon and even Platinum. The reader may have guessed by now that Besant and Leadbeater had essentially stumbled upon the phenomenon referred to in atomic science as 'isotopes', five years before Aston's discovery of the same in 1912 using his newly invented instrument known as the mass spectrograph!

Rejection by the Scientific Community

The highly successful Bohr-Schrödinger model of the atom, according to which a hydrogen atom comprised a single proton around which orbited a single electron was propounded in the early 20s. Thus in those days there was no way that science could accommodate 18 particles in a hydrogen atom or for that matter 4267 particles in a uranium atom which the clairvoyants had apparently, painstakingly counted! The observations of Besant and Leadbeater as described in *Occult Chemistry* were therefore dismissed by the scientific community as totally unacceptable, and their monumental work was

consigned to gathering dust in remote corners of theosophical libraries, and for all practical purposes all but forgotten and lost to the world, at least for the next 70 or so years.

Enter Stephen Phillips — Reconciliation with Modern Physics

During the mid 70s, a theoretical physicist from Cambridge University in England, Stephen Phillips, who was carrying out PhD studies in 'Particle Physics' at the University of California, came across a copy of a book entitled *Physics of the Secret Doctrine* by Kingsland wherein there was a diagram of the hydrogen atom as seen and recorded by Besant and Leadbeater.

Physicists will recall that in 1963 a breakthrough in understanding elementary particles and nuclear structure came about through the postulation of a class of sub-nuclear particles called 'quarks', independently by Gell-Mann and Zweig. When Phillips saw Besant's diagram of the hydrogen atom he was astounded beyond belief as he realized that these clairvoyants had identified the 'quark' and indeed the 'sub-quark' structure of the nucleus as early as in 1895! The concept of a 'sub-quark' has not been accepted by modern physics even today,

although it has been postulated by Stephen Phillips and a few other theoreticians in scientific publications. Phillips was so fascinated and overwhelmed by the exhaustive studies of Besant and Leadbeater that he immediately embarked on a detailed analysis and interpretation of their findings, culminating in the publication of his book *Extra-Sensory Perception of Quarks* in 1980.[2]

When this author graduated with a Physics degree in the mid-50s the nuclei of atoms comprised of positively charged particles called protons and electrically neutral particles (of almost the same mass as protons) called neutrons. As noted above since the mid-60s physics has found that these 'nucleons' in turn are made up of sub-nuclear particles called 'quarks'. There are six varieties of quarks of which the 6th and last, namely the 'top quark' was detected only in the mid-90s at the Fermi High Energy Accelerator Laboratory near Chicago in the USA.

Of the six quarks however, only two categories of quarks are involved in the constitution of stable atoms and normal matter, namely the 'up' quark (or u-quark) and the 'down' quark (or d-quark). The u-quark is a positively charged particle with a charge of (+2/3) while the d-quark has a charge of (–1/3). As per the so-called 'Standard Model' of elementary

particle physics, a proton and a neutron are each composed of three quarks with the difference that a proton is made of two 'u's and one 'd' while a neutron comprises two 'd's and one 'u'.

In order to understand Phillips' analysis which leads to his conclusion that the UPAs seen by Besant and Leadbeater must be 'sub-quarks' one has first to appreciate the fundamental role played by quarks in the composition of nucleons. This is required to help us arrive at the identity of the 18 sub-atomic particles seen by the clairvoyants in a hydrogen MPA. Phillips has shown in his books that the mismatch between Occult Chemistry and modern physics can be resolved if the following two hypotheses are made while analysing and interpreting the Besant-Leadbeater findings:

Hypothesis No. 1:

The UPA is a sub-quark. For convenience we denote the positive and negative UPAs by the symbols X and Y respectively. Phillips has hypothesized that the +ve sub-quark has a charge of (+5/9) and –ve sub-quark a charge of (– 4/9). It follows that the 'u' and 'd' quarks comprise three sub-quarks each as follows:

$$u = (X,X,Y) \text{ and } d = (X,Y,Y)$$

Hypothesis No. 2:

The MPA of elements seen by the clairvoyants are not the nuclei of elements as existing in Nature but instead are quasi-nuclear systems of nuclear, quark and sub-quark matter formed from two nuclei of the element when subjected to psycho-kinetic vision. This has been referred to as the 'doubling-up hypothesis'. Physicists will appreciate that this hypothesis is consistent with Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle, which essentially states that the very act of observation of any atomic system would perturb it and alter its state. The vital clue as to the true nature of the UPA was obtained by Phillips by carefully comparing the micro-psi version of the Hydrogen atom (Fig.1) which is the smallest and simplest of all atoms with the quark model of a proton, which physics knows is synonymous with the nucleus of a hydrogen atom. To appreciate the basis of Phillips' logic it is worth reading the original description of a Hydrogen MPA in the words of Besant and Leadbeater:

> The first chemical element selected for examination was an atom of Hydrogen (H). Looking carefully at it, it was seen to consist of six small bodies contained in an egg-like form. It rotated with great rapidity on its own axis, vibrating at the same time, the internal bodies

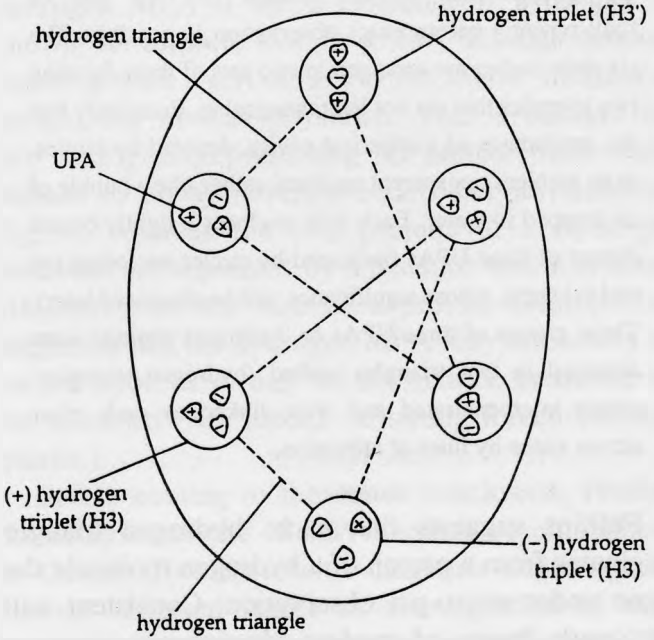

Figure 1: Micro-psi Version of the Hydrogen Atom

performing similar gyrations. The whole atom spins and quivers and has to be steadied (by the use of 'will-power') before exact observation is possible. The six tittle bodies are arranged in two sets of three forming two triangles that are not interchangeable. Each body had the appearance of a spherical cavity, denoted by circles, in an ambient transparent medium, rather like a bubble of air trapped in water. Each hole encloses a tightly bound cluster of three UPAs (indicated by circles enclosing (+) and (–) signs, whose significance will be discussed later). These groups of three UPAs or 'hydrogen triplets' were arranged in two triangles, called 'hydrogen triangles' which interpenetrated and were linked to each other across space by lines of attraction.

Phillips suggests that each 'hydrogen triangle' originates from a proton of a hydrogen molecule that came under micro-psi observation. Consistent with the quark theory of modern physics one can now identify each 'hydrogen triplet' as a quark. It follows that the hydrogen MPA as seen by Besant and Leadbeater can be understood as comprising six quarks arising from the two protons of a hydrogen molecule, there being in all 4 u-quarks and 2 d-quarks in the hydrogen MPA. The 18 UPAs of a hydrogen MPA now stand fully explained.

Phillips is emphatic in pointing out that the hydrogen MPA is not a molecule of hydrogen as known to science, but is a new nuclear product resulting from a sort of 'heavy ion fusion' familiar to present day nuclear physicists. This is because the two triangles representing a proton each were noticed to always overlap each other as shown in Fig. 1, whereas the two protons of a hydrogen molecule are separated by a distance which is about 100,000 times the size of a proton. (Phillips has suggested that the hydrogen MPA may essentially be looked upon as a 'bag' of six quarks, predicted by the so-called 'bag model' of strong forces between quarks.)

Before coming to the above conclusion, Phillips has analysed all the 48 MPAs which were published in *Occult Chemistry* with diagrams depicting the various observed stages of disintegration of their multi-quark and multi-sub-quark bound states. The stage-wise disintegration diagrams published by Besant and Leadbeater has enabled Phillips to identify every single particle in each of these MPAs in terms of 'up' and 'down' quarks present in their parent nuclei and their 'sub-quark' constituents. Phillips claims for example, that in the case of gold, the most populous MPA for which stage-wise

disintegration diagrams are given by Besant and Leadbeater, he is able to account for each and every one of its 3546 UPAs precisely!

Structure of an Individual UPA

Finally let us review very briefly what Besant and Leadbeater have said regarding the structure of an individual UPA. Fig. 2 depicts the positive and negative types of UPA, which, as already mentioned, are mirror images of each other. As described in Occult Chemistry literature, the UPA consists of ten distinct closed curves or 'whorls'. Three of these are thicker and are called 'major whorls'. These spiral side by side in parallel bands over a roughly spherical surface making 2.5 revolutions each about the central axis forming a 'double helix'. Flowing in the major whorls are 'currents of different electricities'. The minor whorls display to micro-psi vision the 'seven colours of the rainbow'. The UPA has the shape of a slightly flattened sphere: it may be described as being heart shaped. It spins and precesses like a top and also displays a regular pulsation, namely a contraction and expansion, again akin to the human heart.

Leadbeater has made a more detailed study of the structure of the UPA. He found that each of the ten

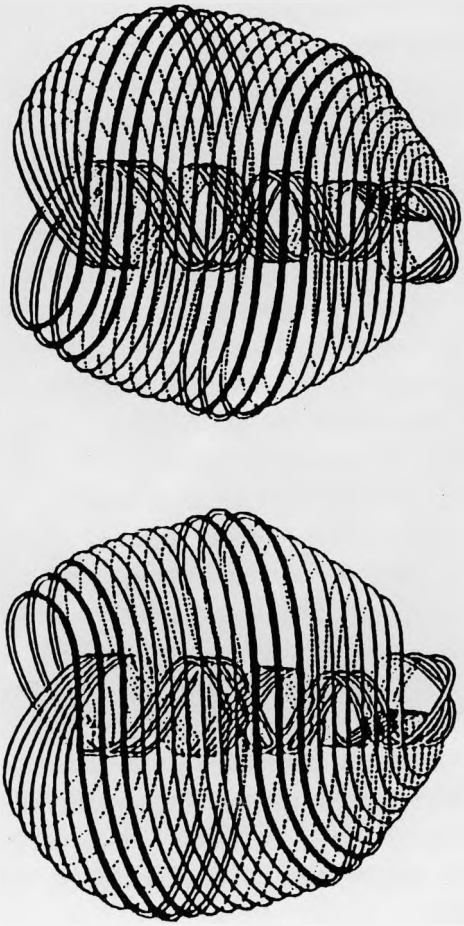

Figure 2: Positive and Negative Types of UPA

whorls is a closed helical coil with 1680 turns. (He claims to have checked this number meticulously by counting the number of turns in a whorl in 135 different UPAs selected from numerous substances!) Each circular turn of the whorl or 1st-order spirillae is another helix made of seven smaller circular turns or '2nd-order spirillae' and so on. There are in all seven orders of spirillae each finer than the preceding one. Fig. 3 reproduced from the 1951 edition of *Occult Chemistry* gives a schematic representation of the fifth, sixth and seventh order spirillae. The seventh and last order spirillae consists of seven 'bubbles' spaced evenly along the circumference of a circle. Besant and Leadbeater have referred to these as the bubbles of 'Koilon' which is a Greek word meaning 'hollow'. *Thus, they conclude that the UPA and hence all matter, in the ultimate analysis, essentially consists of bubbles or holes in space, 'like pearls upon an invisible string'.*

(At this point the reader may like to pause and 'meditate' on the deep philosophic impact and implication of this fundamental observation made by these two clairvoyants, namely that matter is essentially made up of 'holes in space'! Alas there is no such thing as solid matter . . . everything is void . . . it is all māyā!)

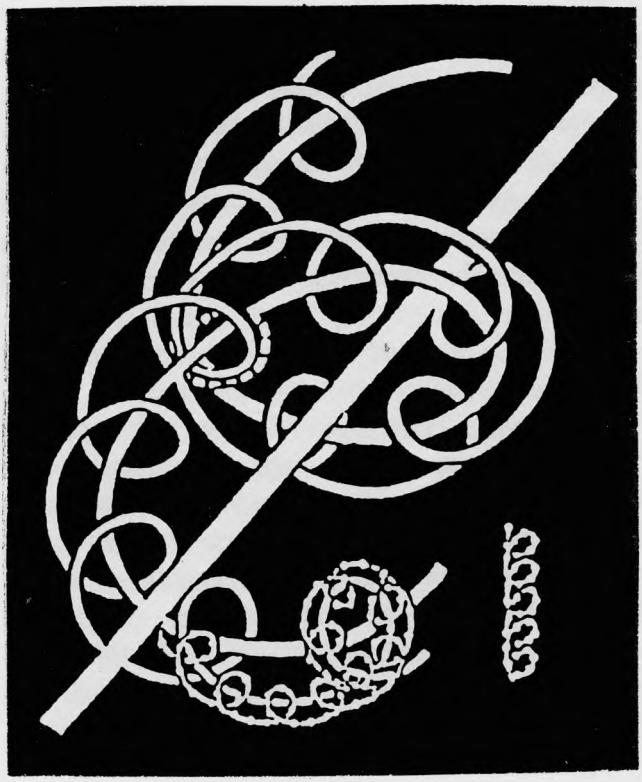

Figure 3: Schematic representation of fifth, sixth and seventh order Spirillae

The use of the word 'string' has been particularly highlighted by Phillips, who has gone on to elaborate further, linking the Occult Chemistry findings to 'Superstring Theory' which is about the hottest topic in Particle Physics today, leading us into the realm of the most contemporary concepts of nuclear matter. Phillips' latest book *ESP of Quarks and Superstrings*[3] brings out his arguments in a very convincing manner.

Another point that needs to be emphasized is that these clairvoyants did not only merely 'see' or 'observe' sub-atomic particles. They have apparently actually carried out a 'step-wise nuclear disintegration experiment' starting from a molecule and ending up in a sub-quark. This implies psychokinetically imparting tremendous energy to the atomic system. To break the nucleus into its sub-quark components is something even the eight billion dollar super-collider accelerator which was to have been the world's most powerful particle accelerator and whose construction was abandoned in the mid-90s by order of the US Congress, could not have accomplished!

Ron Cowen's Micro Psi Studies of 1992

In 1991, Ronald Cowen, a Canadian who has been practising a Buddhistic form of meditation for several

years after undergoing rigorous training under a learned Buddhist monk, came across Phillips' earlier book *Extra Sensory Perception of Quarks*. With a bit of effort he soon found that he too could visualize 'Micro Physical Atoms' and their constituent UPAs similar to the diagrams he saw in Phillips' book, and started corresponding with Phillips. In the summer of 1992 when Phillips became convinced that Ronald Cowen was probably seeing 'genuine nuclear images' he proceeded to Toronto with eight sealed glass capsules containing samples of the first eight elements of the periodic table (hydrogen, helium, lithium, beryllium and so on). Ronald Cowen not only identified the elements in each of the sealed capsules, he was also able to reproduce many of the micro-psi observations of Besant and Leadbeater.

In another experiment, Phillips set up an electrical circuit with a battery and a remote switch which could alter the direction of flow of current in a wire. Ron was able to identify the direction of flow of current in 79 per cent of the trials without prior knowledge of it. This work of Ronald Cowen has been summarised by Stephen Phillips in a preliminary unpublished report [4] entitled 'Recent Clairvoyant Observations of Subatomic Particles' in late 1992.

A new feature of Ronald Cowen's observations is that he has also for the first time in the history of micro-psi studies, provided a detailed description of a single electron. He finds that the structure of an electron is basically very similar to that of a UPA, and in the ultimate analysis, they are both made of bubbles in space, though there are some minor differences between an electron and a UPA. Ronald Cowen finds that these bubbles, both in the electron and UPA, are not spherical in shape but rather toroidal like a doughnut. According to Cowen this discrepancy, between his observations and those of Besant and Leadbeater, could be due to the fact that the bubbles are actually spinning and the toroidal shape is visible only when they are slowed down.

Conclusion

What has been described so far is only a very small portion of the totality of micro-psi observations, the tip of the iceberg so to speak. It turns out that the first persons to carry out such micro-psi examination of matter were not Besant and Leadbeater after all. The 1919 edition of *Occult Chemistry* refers to an earlier such study conducted by a man named Edwin Babbitt. In Babbitt's book *Principles of Light and Colour*[5] published in New York in 1878 there is a

diagram of what looks very much like the UPA of Besant and Leadbeater. Subsequently during the 50s one more clairvoyant (also a theosophist) by the name of Geoffrey Hodson (of New Zealand) has also conducted some studies of this nature. And now we have Ronald Cowen in Canada. So there have been at least five people in the last 120 years who are known to have had micro-psi vision.

This author has recently learnt that Dr Ronald A. Bryan, a Professor of Theoretical Physics at Texas A & M University in College Station, Texas, USA is currently working with Joe McMoneagle, a well known psychic investigator (who had earlier served with US Defence Intelligence Agencies in their Secret 'Remote Viewing' programme) to try and study subatomic particles. A technical paper on this investigation is to be presented at the forthcoming Annual meeting of the Society for Scientific Exploration in Charlottesville, Virginia, in May 2002.

It seems very likely that there must have been many highly evolved yogi-s in India and Tibet who probably have had such insights, but who perhaps did not bother to document their observations in a scientific manner like Besant and Leadbeater and the others mentioned above.

The stunning clairvoyant micro-psi investigations of Besant and Leadbeater as well as the others noted above, dramatically highlight the hidden powers of the human mind which have been referred to in various ancient Indian scriptures such as the *Yoga-sutra-s* of Patanjali.

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